

Pershing
Patriot Week
Buy War Savings Stamps

The Chicago Daily Tribune. FINAL EDITION

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THE PAPER CONSISTS OF

TWO SECTIONS—EDITION ONE

* * * PRICE TWO CENTS. IN CHICAGO, ELEVENTH

BOMB PARIS FOR 2 HOURS

U.S. TROOPS IN SIBERIA; BAKU IS CAPTURED

Allies Win Big Oil District; Advance in North Russia.

(By a Staff Correspondent)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 15.—From this side the forces of the allies are bringing aid to Russia.

ADAM SCHAFER, 1673

Years of square dealing

and insurance you can

get the lowest for piano

and pianos in Chicago.

With the makers, there are

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period of the war, it was announced here tonight. It is said that the total allied casualties probably will not be as large as the number of Germans taken prisoner.

In the week's fighting 30,244 prisoners have fallen into the hands of the British and French, according to Gen. Haig. Of these the British captured 21,844.

According to unofficial statements, however, the Germans captured total 34,000, while thus far 670 guns have been counted.

EYES TURNED TO NORTHERN FRANCE

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 15.—[By the Associated Press.]—Interest in the situation along the Picardy battle front has shifted to the northward, where it is confirmed that the Germans have evacuated some of their forward positions. Beaumont-Hamel, Serre, Bucquoy, and Puisieux-aux-Monts have been abandoned.

British patrols crossed the Ancre at Albert and made a short drive of Albert, last night and went some distance before they were fired upon.

Albert is still held strongly by the Germans. British patrols on entering the town were fired upon from the Albert cathedral.

It will be remembered that the German retirement in February, 1917, to the Hindenburg line was immediately preceded by slight local retirements such as have been made north of Albert.

The mystery now is whether some such plan is being carried out by the enemy. If this is true the situation should be clarified in a short time.

Massed Near Chaulnes.

The enemy seems to be in some force along the new front south of the Somme, where he has been driven by the allied armies. His principal force seems to be between Chaulnes and Roye.

The British artillery continues pounding the enemy from his front line to the back waters of the Somme, and aerial bombing is being continued day and night. Chaulnes and other rear targets have been repeatedly bombed. A direct hit was seen on a train at a station five miles from Roye. So vigorous have the British air forces been in their operations that the German commanders are reported to be worried over the situation.

One of the commanders has just issued an order to his troops in which he says that recently "bloody losses" have been caused by aircraft raiding billets and camps. He orders that immediate protective steps be taken such as completed alarm signals and the building of underground shelters of sufficient size to accommodate troops in large numbers.

HEBUTERNE SALIENT GONE.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 15.—[Reuter's.]—The Hebuterne salient has practically disappeared as a result of the German retirement in that sector of the front. The British have now pushed their patrols far toward Bucquoy.

Gen. Ludendorff's recent order that ground must be given up holding it would entail an undue expenditure of man power is believed to be largely responsible for the German withdrawal. The considerable success of the light British tanks has probably impressed the German high command with the desirability of getting behind the river Ancre wherever practicable.

PARIS IS JOYFUL

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Just four weeks ago today the residents of Paris were awakened by the sounds of war, a war in which they never had heard before. It was Gen. Mangin's counter attack which the enemy believed was to bring him to the gates of Paris.

In phrases tempered with joy the morning newspapers outline the great change that one short month has brought. The enemy, who was at the gates of Aix-en-Provence and Constantine, now sounds beaten and initiative eroded at every point and the initiative has been won from him by the military genius of Marshal Foch.

Gen. Hans von Boehn, the German "retreat specialist," has been appointed to the supreme German command on the Somme front. The newspapers believe that this change in the German command is highly significant. The German withdrawal north of Albert is looked upon as the first application of his tactics.

Gen. von Boehn and his former command, the German eighth army, stood the brunt of the allied pressure in the Marne salient previously to the withdrawal to the north of the Vesle.

\$5,000,000,000 SIGNED FOR WAR, ENGLISH RECORD

LONDON, Aug. 15.—[Via Montreal.]—The subscriptions for national war bonds have reached the stupendous figure of \$5,000,000,000, according to a statement issued today by Andrew Bonar, Law, chancellor of the exchequer. Hitler, the statement says, the world's war bonds sold by the government last of 1917, totalled \$4,500,000,000, and continues:

"Most remarkable is the fact that the great result was achieved by regular, continuous, week by week investments; consequently, we avoided the dislocation of the money market and the upheaval of credit which after a great loan render it impossible for the government to have another loan for many months. It may, therefore, fairly be stated that the success of the national war bond has a unique record.

Undoubtedly, the excellent result obtained will serve as a stimulus to fresh endeavors. We need \$25,000,000 weekly and rely that the sum of the allied pressure in the Marne salient previously to the withdrawal to the north of the Vesle.

U. S. PRESSURE WEARIES ENEMY ALONG THE VESLE

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE VESLE, Aug. 15.—[By the Associated Press.]—The sustained pressure by the French and the Americans on the line between Soissons and Reims appears today to be having the expected result.

Information from behind the German front obtained by observers indicated the withdrawal of one or two enemy divisions. In addition the counter actions of the Germans have been notably reduced of late.

Moreover, the enemy's reply to the American guns, which never have ceased their punishment, has been apparently less prompt, and the falling off in the enemy's aerial activities has been especially noticeable.

FRENCH ADVANCE IS SLOWED UP BY VERITABLE FORT

Trenches on Heights of Noyon Force Reversal to Old Warfare.

BY WALTER DURANTY.

Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable.

[Copyright: 1918.]

WITH FRENCH ARMIES, Aug. 14.

Delayed.—The first phase of the battle in the Thiebaut sector is ended and we are now facing the enemy, who is holding strongly organized positions criss-crossed by trenches of both adversaries during the last three years.

To overcome the resistance it would be necessary either to smash the trenches by a preliminary bombardment or take them piecemeal by grenade attacks—both proceedings being a reversion to position warfare from recent maneuver fighting.

The situation here is influenced at present by three factors.

First—Geographical: nature of the ground where the fighting is going on.

Second.—The enemy method of defense by machine guns.

Third—Means at our disposal to reverse their positions.

What French Face.

On Monday the French were confronted by the massif of Thiebaut, covering a line between Lassigny and Noyon and forming the outpost of a greater massif—from which it is separated by the Divette valley—stretching back northeast to Noyon. Its left wing is the high ground of the Cappy-Sur-Matz, where the enemy occupies the old trench system, too strong to be taken save after destruction by artillery.

The right is similarly protected by the Oise and wooded heights beyond the river. But it was impossible for the allies to rest inactive before it, as it gave the enemy a screen for counter strokes where the value was even greater, owing to many ravines unassailable by artillery—that Villers-Cotterets forest proved to the allied armies.

The French accordingly bent their efforts toward the occupation of the ridge wherein stands St. Claude farm which dominates the massif from the south just as Plomont hill does from the north. Once the ridge was firmly in their hands the massif was neutralized—the enemy could no longer use it for preparations for counter attacks.

Attain Their Objectives.

During Monday night and yesterday morning the French attained their objectives and further operations yesterday afternoon and evening enabled them to consolidate their position thoroughly by the occupation of Bapaume further to the north, which directly faces Plomont across the marshy valley.

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Two KAISERS MEET.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 15.—[By the Associated Press.]—Announcing the arrival of Emperor Charles at German main headquarters, Earl Rosser sent the following message to the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin:

"For the past, the headquarters has been the scene of important and fruitful deliberations by the Kaiser and his advisers on political and military questions. With the arrival of Emperor Charles and his political and military advisers, the deliberations are reaching their highest point.

"Accompanied by Count von Wedel, Admiral von Blaatz (the German foreign secretary) and his suite, the Kaiser received his august guest at the station.

"After an exchange of pleasantries and the presentation of the suites, the emperor and their political and military circles about such reasonable peace proposals.

"Both the entente statesmen seriously intended to pave the way for a peace by means of a series of steps which have approached Germany through the medium of authorized persons. There can be no question, therefore, of a 'real peace' by Germany of any reasonable peace proposal."

Doulos Pease Offer Rejection.

Admiral von Hinze, German foreign minister, before leaving for main headquarters, discussed the statement of Premier Lloyd George in his war anniversary message that six months ago Germany deliberately rejected a just and reasonable peace proposal by the allies and the German government.

"Both the statesmen and the government of Germany are in agreement with the peace terms of the Doulos Pease offer.

"The French correspondingly set further away from all their bases as the advance progresses. Men in the line have had five days of bitter fighting and the condition of the roads makes it difficult to bring up guns and materiel until they are thoroughly reconstructed.

The enemy's defense was disrupted by the first onslaught, but he rallied on the Thiebaut massif.

System of Defense.

Troops advancing the last two days met first an outer line of machine guns arranged at intervals in a "five spot" formation, so as to deliver a crossfire from the two forward lines and covered by fire from the center and a further double cover from the two in the rear.

Troops advancing with difficulty over broken, hilly ground thus met a sudden wall of steel not directly at them but barring the path like crossed flaming swords. Other steel barriers were erected.

Thus it becomes the Indian warfare of individual effort, with a stream of bullets before, and instead of a sharpshooter's musket.

Tanks cannot work in such a country, and half the machine guns are hidden from the artillery, which often dare not fire for fear of hitting their own men, as the line advances with a varying rate of progress.

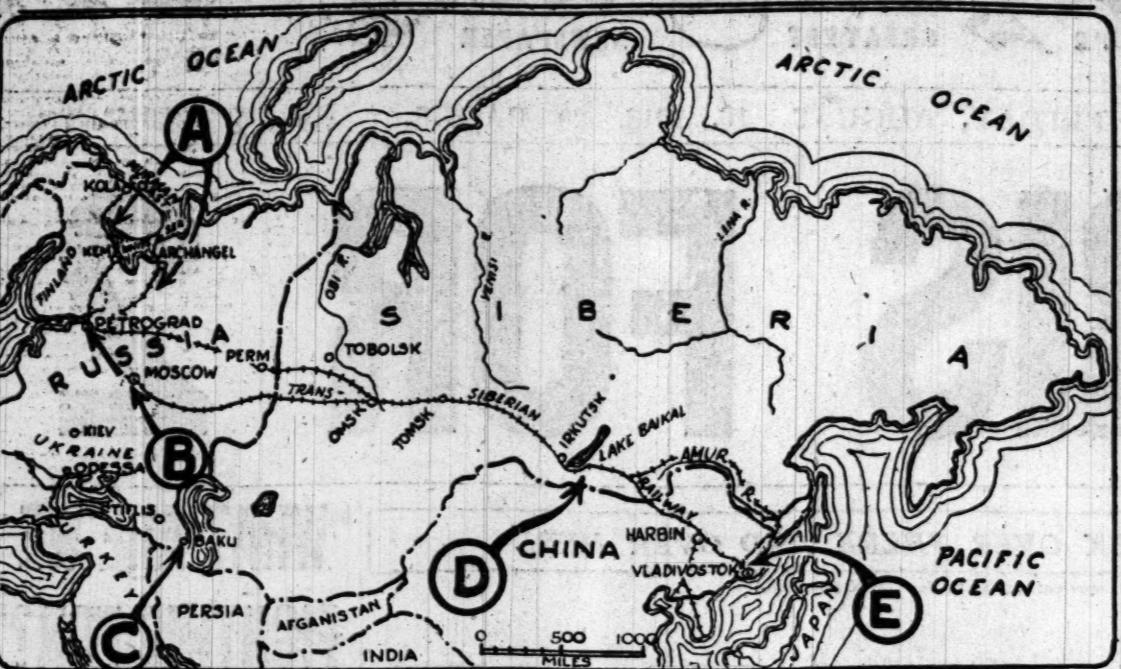
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ALLIES' WAR MOVES IN RUSSIA



1—Allies control Murmansk railway from Kola to south of Kem.

2—Allies drive Bolshevik forces out of Archangel and northward.

3—Allies control Murmansk railway from Kola to south of Kem.

4—Allies drive Bolshevik forces out of Archangel and northward.

5—Allies control Murmansk railway from Kola to south of Kem.

6—Allies drive Bolshevik forces out of Archangel and northward.

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KEEP RUSHING TROOPS ACROSS; 4 MILLION TO GO

U. S. Must Win the War,
March Says; Senate
Delays Draft Bill.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 15.—The rapid movement of troops to France is to continue, Secretary Baker announced today. By reason of the "very great assistance given by the British government" in placing so much shipping at the disposal of the American government, the secretary said, the department will continue to accelerate movement overseas.

Publication today of Gen. March's bill testimony on the man power bill before the senate military affairs committee reveals that the government's military plan for overcoming Germany contemplates sending to France by June 30, 1919, all of the 3,000,000 to be procured through the forthcoming draft.

4,000,000 Men by Next Year.

As announced several days ago by the Tribune, the government proposes to have an army of 4,000,000 men in France before this time next year, and an army of nearly a million men in reserve in the United States, total fighting force of 5,000,000.

To get this vast army to France by July 1 next will need a considerable acceleration of the accelerated transportation program. This requires, Secretary of War Baker said in response to an inquiry, can be met. Mr. Baker said there now are approximately 2,600,000 American soldiers in this country and overseas. The reserve in the United States is such that even with the exhausting for a time of the eligibles in class 1 the movement of men overseas would not be interrupted.

Fourteen Divisions Now Over.

Fourteen national army divisions already are in France, the secretary said, and these have been included in the new field army organization recently announced by Gen. Pershing. There also are twelve national guard divisions, including the Rainbow organization overseas, together with five regular army divisions. The total force of a division is 24,000 combatants and 10,000 supply troops.

Fourteen Divisions Now Over. Invaluable facts concerning the nation's effort in the war as given to the senate military committee by Gen. March, Secretary Baker and Provost Marshal General Crowder, were revealed today by Chairman Chamberlain in presenting to the senate the administration manpower bill extending the draft ages to include all men between the ages of 18 and 45 years.

Fight It Out on Western Front. President Wilson is determined to bring the war to a conclusion by concentrating all forces on the western front, including Italy, Secretary Baker told the committee, and Gen. March supplemented this by stating that it was the purpose to end the war world struggle quickly and decisively. For the nation not to put its maximum effort at once, the chief of staff declared, would be but "playing Germany's game."

In Gen. March's opinion, the allies must complete control of the sea. He said submarine attacks had been considered in planning for the shipment of 300,000 men monthly overseas. Against Move in Russia.

In answer to questions about the Russia situation, Gen. March said American troops "are not going in there in any force," and added: "As a result of the fact that we say without any qualification whatever that the idea of trying to reestablish an eastern front in Russia is a little hand of Americans is simply ridiculous."

Regarding heavy artillery, he said he was in doubt about it being furnished in sufficient quantity.

You are also in doubt about the airplane situation?" asked Senator Root.

The airplane situation has not been mentioned, but I say very frankly that I do not like it," was Gen. March's reply.

No Quorum in Senate.

Any three senators were not on the floor when the senate undertook to hear the bill for prompt passage of the man power bill.

As a result a quorum was not obtained. The recess agreement is still in effect, and the man power bill cannot be taken up for another week.

The failure to obtain a quorum was a blow to the war department, and disappointment not only there but in many outbursts of wrath elsewhere.

Republican leaders charged the fiasco to the administration. Of the 32 senators, 21 were Democrats and 11 were Republicans. Among the Democratic leaders was Senator George W. Norris, who lives across the Missouri river within several hours' drive of Washington. Senator Martin may have failed to appear but refused to send out notices to the Democratic members to attend. He claimed he had no time.

In Valparaiso and on the Monongahela the men of the artillery on both sides has been lively.

Between the Brenta and Plave, at dawn on the 14th, our detachments crossed the river south of the Grave and occupied one of the great islands of the river, making prisoner the garrison of forty men. The occupation has been made in spite of the continuous counter attack by enemy troops and a violent barrage fire.

In Valparaiso and on the Monongahela the men of the artillery on both sides has been lively.

At the suggestion of Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, vice chairman of the general committee on the drive, Armour & Co. will send two of its employees to the front as Salvation Army workers, paying their salaries while they are gone. Miss Hortense Dickinson of the domestic service committee, whose painting sign has been selected as one of the women to go and the other will be selected by competition today. The rules of the competition state that she must be "old enough to be serious and young enough to be physically strong. She should be a good practical cook, able to cook under any conditions."

Condition of Sick Bulgar King Called Critical.

GENEVA, Aug. 15.—The health of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who is at Nauheim, suddenly has become worse, according to a dispatch received here from Munich. His condition now is considered critical.

It seems to the committee that in view of the fact that we are about to draft men between the ages of 18 and 21 years, as well as men above 21 up to and including 45, and are providing for the exemption of those between 18 and 20 who are engaged in useful and necessary occupations solely because these services are more valuable to the country than the production of things essential to the war that when they cease to do such essential occupation they ought to be subject to the draft. The young man not engaged in these occupations, in war wear the uniform, make the ranks, and bear his breast.

The Chicago Directory and telephone book show no William Killion living here.

When you think of Writing, think of WHITING.—Advertisement.

DANCING FOR DOUGHNUTS

Girls Fox Trot on Loop Street Corners at a Dollar a Trot to Swell the Salvation Army Fund. There Was General Regret When an Order Was Issued Placing a Ban on This Activity.



FIGHTERS

Gen. Humbert Says American Troops in Picardy Show Unparalleled Ardor.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 15.—[By the Associated Press.]—Deepest admiration for the American troops which have been fighting with the British and French in the Picardy offensive was expressed today by Gen. Humbert, commander of the Third French army, during a talk to war correspondents.

"The Americans fight," he said, "with an ardor that is unsurpassed."

to the weapons of the German army.

Crowder Instructs Draft Board.

Plans for registration early in September of the 13,000,000 men made subject to military service by the pending draft extension act and for calling out the first installment on Oct. 1 were outlined by Provost Marshal General Crowder today. It is estimated the new classes will provide to include all men between the ages of 18 and 45 years.

Gen. Crowder's plans are contingent in the enactment by Aug. 31 of the registration act, the draft ages, unless congress acts to the contrary, permitting registration and classification during September, it will be impossible for a draft to be called, to avoid in classification of class 2 the draft of 18 to 21.

Instructions have been sent to governors and adjutant generals of state, district, and local draft boards to begin preliminary work of preparation for the registration and classification.

Registration a Big Task.

If the bill as introduced in passed it will be necessary between the date of its passage and Oct. 1 to register and begin to classify, by questionnaire 13,000,000 men, or approximately one and one-third as many men as were registered on June 5, 1917. Gen. Crowder says, "And when this has been done draft calls upon the new class 1 must start to fill the places in the training camps."

If the bill is passed by Aug. 31 registration will begin as early as Sept. 15, shortly thereafter. To have the first installment of class 1 ready for camp by October it will be necessary to have the registration not later than Sept. 15.

Gen. Crowder said he had instructed local boards to proceed with the appointment of registrars on the basis of one registrar for each eight regiments. Existing draft machinery will be used and the registration will be made in the customary voting precincts.

Registration a Big Task.

Reports from the trade sections of the Salvation Army doughnut fund campaign indicate that approximately \$100,000 has been collected from that source. The drive among the trades is only well started, however, and the campaign committee is depending upon that effort for the bulk of the contributions.

The street collections continued to be generous, with the aid of elephants, chorus girls, pianos, and other features. Among the reports from trade sections are the following:

Banks \$12,110 Advertising

Clothing and men's apparel 1,250

Insurance 1,039

Eels 6,464 Iron and steel 1,927

Stockyards and ployes 4,000

Dry goods 3,265 Millinery 1,021

Biscuit and egg 1,500 Jewelry 664

Automobiles 1,400 Railroads 1,375

Lawyers 1,375

Department Store Score.

The largest individual contribution was made by William Wrigley Jr. It was for \$5,000. The score in the department store booths is: Boston Store, \$378; The Fair, \$375; Marshall Field & Co., \$370; Stevens Bros., \$319.

A few of the draft boards have reported good results: Districts 58 and 60 reported \$536. Others making reports were: 66, \$132; 15, \$118; Glencoe, \$98; and Chicago M. Shirk reported receipts for the women's committee totaling \$10,809.

Today will be doughnut day, and 40,000 "sinkers" will be on sale on the streets. It is hoped that for every doughnut eaten in the loop there will be a contribution for a half dozen doughnuts in the trenches. Bakeries will handle about half of the supply, and the women of seven clubs will make the balance of them. They will be sold from trucks.

Armour Sends Workers.

At the suggestion of Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, vice chairman of the general committee on the drive, Armour & Co. will send two of its employees to the front as Salvation Army workers, paying their salaries while they are gone.

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TONS OF BOMBS HIT FRANKFORT; LIFE LOSS HIGH

Tons Dropped by British; Bridgeman, Lake Forest, Downs a Boche.

GENEVA, Aug. 15.—An official dispatch received here from Frankfort, Germany, says that Monday morning at 9 o'clock that city was attacked by twelve enemy aviators, who dropped twenty-six bombs, killing twelve persons and injuring five others.

Reports from Basel, however, assert that the casualties were far more numerous. These say that a bomb fell in the crowded Kaiserstrasse, killing many persons and stopping the street cars; that another fell in the middle of the large station, and several persons in the vicinity, while two others fell in the barracks and still another near Geesthacht's house, which was undamaged.

The Basel dispatch says the aerial attack has increased the panic reigning in the Rhine towns.

Drop Twenty-two Enemy Planes.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Twenty-two German airplanes were destroyed and six driven down out of control yesterday, according to the official communication on aerial operations issued to-night. Fifteen British airplanes are missing as a result of the air combats.

The text of the communication says:

"On the 14th inst. the activities of the enemy's airmen decreased somewhat, but our own machines carried out a great deal of reconnoitering and observation work and took many photographs. Twenty-two tons of bombs were dropped by us during the day, the principal targets attacked being Peine, Roisel, the dump at Engel, and the Bruges docks.

Twenty-two Downed.

"In air fights twenty-two hostile machines were destroyed and six driven down out of control. Fifteen of our airplanes are missing.

"On the night of Aug. 14-15, the Somme bridges and the railways at Peronne, Douai, and Cambrai were heavily bombed, a total of thirty tons being dropped with good effect. An enemy night flying airplane was brought down in flames. One of our night bombing machines failed to return."

TANKS DOWN HUNS.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 15.—[By the Associated Press.]—Curtis J. Biddle, of Andalusia, Pa., is the latest American aviator to bring down a German airplane. While out with a patrol this morning Capt. Biddle met three monoplanes north of Flirey.

The Americans attacked and one of the German machines fell, apparently out of control. It vanished in the mist, so that Capt. Biddle's victory has not yet been confirmed.

Lieut. John R. McCormick of Co. C, 1st Engineers, got his second official victory yesterday.

"On the night of Aug. 14-15, the Somme bridges and the railways at Peronne, Douai, and Cambrai were heavily bombed, a total of thirty tons being dropped with good effect. An enemy night flying airplane was brought down in flames. One of our night bombing machines failed to return."

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On the night of Aug. 14-15,

The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 8, 1868, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1918.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

—Stephen Decatur.

TAXING WAR PROFITS.

Mr. McAdoo makes a plausible argument for an 80 per cent war profits tax. If we assume, as he implies, that taxes ought to be imposed according to pre-war theories of economics then his program might seem to be the best that could be devised.

Special attention should be given to his disparaging remark regarding those who are supposed to believe it is a function of taxation "to bring down all profits to one level with relation to the amount of capital invested and to deprive industrial foresight and sagacity of their fruits."

In prosecuting this war we must rely on industrial foresight and sagacity; if we had to rely on indigence and stupidity it is obvious that we should not get very far. Mr. McAdoo is, of course, perfectly correct in saying that no undue penalty should be placed on efficient business, but it is not clear that his program favors efficient business or gives foresight and sagacity the exemption which he thinks is due.

If the war could be regarded as a casual accident there is no doubt that Mr. McAdoo's scheme of taxation would seem more acceptable to intelligent persons than, for instance, the excess profits tax. The theory of the war profits tax that it is imposed to raise revenue to meet an unusual occasion, and Mr. McAdoo's idea seems to be that only those who have made an apparent profit out of the war should be required to make contribution to war funds.

It is hardly necessary to say that these "war profits" are often illusory. They are for the most part paper profits which might be destroyed by any turn of events. Mr. McAdoo proposes to tax war profits 80 per cent; and the implication is that the merchant or manufacturer would be allowed to retain 20 per cent over and above his pre-war income.

In these days, however, a merchant cannot be certain that any of his book profits will turn out to be actual profits. The difficulty of obtaining materials forces him to pay very high prices, and whether he purchases them for cash or under contract it is obvious that if a slump should occur his so-called profits would soon turn into losses. The British government has recognized this contingency and has made provision to grant rebates in cases of this kind, but it seems doubtful whether any such plan could be put into effect in the United States.

It is urged by the average business man that the war profits tax would favor large corporations. The corporation that earned a large revenue before the war would, under the war profits scheme, escape most of the burden of war taxation. The Ford Motor company has been cited as one illustration, and there are several others that could be mentioned.

The essential thing, however, is that if we intend to win this war we must take what we need where we can find it. In selecting men for the national army we select the men who exhibit the highest degree of physical fitness, and in like manner it would seem to be the wise course to impose taxation according to ability to pay. At the same time there is no reason why certain safeguards should not be adopted, and these safeguards could be devised so as to prevent any unnecessary hardship.

There is no special virtue in a war profits tax as such, unless we concede the political value of this particular phraseology. An excess profits tax can be made to bear just as heavily on war profits as any other method of taxation.

THE TRACTION ORDINANCE.

The vote on the adoption of the traction settlement in the city council indicates both the character of the support which the ordinance might be expected to win and the character of the opposition. With perhaps one or two exceptions every older man who has achieved public esteem voted to pass the ordinance. Its opponents make a claim as to the ordinance. Political motives naturally inspire a certain amount of opposition, but the fact remains that the ordinance must be approved by a referendum vote before it can become operative. Only a very astute politician could explain why he wished to deny the voters the privilege of expressing their opinion.

TO WIN THE WAR.

Senator Chamberlain's report introducing the new man power bill, which increases the draft-age from 18 to 45, contains some important statements. One of these is that Secretary Baker told the committee that the policy adopted by the president calls for the concentration of American forces in the west, including, of course, Italy, for the purpose of forcing the issue there.

Thus Mr. Wilson, acting undoubtedly upon the advice of our military authorities, throws his influence in favor of what in a once active controversy among our allies was called "the western school"; that is, those who believe the war must be won against the main German army in France and Flanders and not by political or military enterprises elsewhere.

This is sound policy in the opinion held firmly and expressed emphatically by THE TRIBUNE and by our allies from the first many lives would have been saved and victory might have been won before this. At least the allied cause would not have been placed in such grave jeopardy as it has just escaped. Col. Repington in his forceful article in the August Atlantic Monthly says his government is now in full sympathy and accord with professional military opinion on this basic question of strategy, and he expresses a somewhat anxious hope that our government shall not find itself drifting into the earlier error of his own. Evidently he has in mind the danger, which might have been a real one, that Mr. Wilson's internationalist sympathies might lead him into scattering our forces on various errands of succor. An authoritative announcement of policy now clears this away, and we are confident our government will insist upon a strategy concentrating allied effort in what is the critical arena of action.

Fortunately our Russian policy, which is opposed to an ambitious military enterprise in Russia, is consistent with western front strategy. We shall give the Czechoslovaks, we trust, whatever aid

they need, but without being drawn into elaborate and costly operations in Russia. When we have the German army whipped in the west the eastern march of Prussianism will end.

THE PERSHING STAMPS.

Financial events do come in flocks. The streets are full of urgency and receptacles. There is always a place to put your money and some one in uniform or in skirts to see that you give it. You have bought a doughnut or a pie for the boys in the trenches; now, you buy some thrill stamp soon you buy more Liberty bonds. You have given to the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus. You have dropped something for the tobacco fund and for the smileage funds. You have bought wool for knitting, sent magazines, given something for the French orphans and Belgian widows, contributed to a local war fund, etc., etc.

Is there no end? There is not—until the great end. The best line that any advertiser in the United States ever wrote was the line: "While some one gives his life, what are you giving? Think a minute."

What are you giving, you who run loose and go about your virtually undisturbed affairs? What are you giving when you think a minute of the fellows who fight Germans and cootes, rats and trench fever, gas and shrapnel, mud and filth, and endure atrocious suffering or miserable discomfort?

What have you given or what can you give? The demands upon your money do come rapidly. It is the way they have to come. It represents the pressure which must be put upon you. Even this pressure is an indication of your own good fortune. You are here, being asked for your money but not your life.

This is the way in which the loose coin of the nation is shaken out of its pockets; the fashion in which loose habits are ironed out and community discipline imposed.

Buy Pershing stamps. It will not be the last demand upon you. It is merely another one.

THE WAR EXPOSITION.

Today begins the sale of tickets for one of the most interesting war activities yet planned by patriotic ingenuity, the Government War Exposition to be held in Grant park 2 to 15.

Do you want to see the first guns captured at Cantigny? They will be there. Do you want to look over twenty carloads of trophies from the war on land and sea? They will be there. Do you want to see reproductions of the front trenches, of No Man's Land? You will see them there. Do you want to see naval maneuvers off Grant park, mimic battles, and demonstrations of mines, torpedoes, shell fire, submarine defense? You may see them there. Do you want to see aerial maneuvers, single and in squadrons, by American and British airmen, official moving pictures of the war, exhibits and demonstrations of war activities by the government, Red Cross, Salvation Army, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, and other organizations? They are all to be seen at this exposition. There will also be special events, addresses by prominent men and women, concerts and lectures. The French, British, and Italian governments are helping and there will be no such opportunity for those of us at home to get into the atmosphere of the great event as this exposition concentrates in one place.

NOT having followed their recent activities, we are strictly Little Peterkin as to what the Sufts in Washington are driving at, but we feel safe in hazarding the venturesome conjecture that they are not assisting to get on with the war.

COSMIC MR. FORD.

The Detroit Free Press suggests that it is not essentially a qualification for office in the American government to have a professed and pronounced contempt for the political processes by which the government is run.

A shallow man may find some egotistic enjoyment in alienating himself from affiliation with the political procedure of the nation and by holding himself aloof from all participation in citizenship in passing a hospital.

J. U. H.

If you can imagine a debate between Solon and Nestor, you will have something with which to compare the argument between McAdoo and Kitchin.

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

SAPPHO.

Clad in filmy white as a bride of springtime, Fair hair wreathed with violets, crowned with sunshine, Silent stands a passion-bewildered maiden, Zephyr-encircled.

Neath her mourn the infinite waves of ocean, O'er her smiles the Sungod who may not pity Those pure April-mirroring eyes so yearning, Asking, unanswered.

One last look she gives to the mocking heaven, Pleading with the Lord of the drifting cloud-banks:

Then a broken blossom of faith forsaken Flutters to ocean.

RIQUARIUS.

WE shall be taking to the woods in a day or two, and as you will need some sort of mental recreation during our absence we suggest that you devote your leisure moments to devising an eight-column line for the first page which may be anagrammed from day to day to cover the progress of the war. Not more than twenty nor fewer than eighteen letters may be employed, and the line should be such that it may be varied by merely moving the letters about, as you used to do with the blocks of the 13-14-15" puzzle. It would save time in the composing room and relieve the night editor, who is cracking under the strain.

SMALL TOWN STUFF.

(From the Danison, Conn. Transcript.)

Chicago has become famous for many things, and among them is the large number of beautiful women who live there. One of these western beauties is on a visit to Danison, and all who see her are struck by her grace and figure should see her. Her name is Iona Gunnswick, and she is visiting at 99 Main St., where she will be pleased to greet and entertain all who wish to make her acquaintance.

REMARKABLE deliberations have been going on at German headquarters, according to Karl Rosner, and with the arrival of Emp. Charles these deliberations "are reaching their highest point." It is expected that an altitude record in deliberations will be established.

In Which George Moore Takes the Veil of Privacy.

(From the preface to "Story-Teller's Holiday.")

A leave-taking this certainly is of great interest, but it is faith in the good sense of all the readers, for they are not a heterogeneous crowd, but a family, and every one of the family knows how steadfast the persecution of my writing has been since the publication forty years ago of a little volume entitled *Flowers of Pass*.

George Moore was never welcome in Grub street, for he wished to write for men and women of letters, and this class is not recognized by the libraries as readers of books; strange that it should be so, but it is for this reason that he should be given encouragement for scientists, for doctors, for lawyers, for golfers, for cricketers, for chess players, for yachtsmen, and as for young girls in their teens, voluminous literature awaits them every year, there are no books written for men and women of letters exclusively. By private printing our author has cut himself off from many readers, but the alternative was for him to cease writing.

NOT having followed their recent activities, we are strictly Little Peterkin as to what the Sufts in Washington are driving at, but we feel safe in hazarding the venturesome conjecture that they are not assisting to get on with the war.

WE TOO HAVE BEEN BOATING, AND HAVE SIMILARLY MARVELED.

Sir: While I greatly admire P. D. S. his literary style baffles emulation and discourages weaker efforts. I merely desire to ask why the acoustics of a night boat cannot be copied into lecture halls and other auditoria. And also to inquire why the conversational muffler when they enter their fiber-board staterooms, with a spontaneous unanimity of practice equaled only by motorcycleists in passing a hospital.

J. U. H.

If you can imagine a debate between Solon and Nestor, you will have something with which to compare the argument between McAdoo and Kitchin.

Incidents of a Perfect Day.

Sir: In the quiet little back eddy of endurance wherein my lines are cast—"quant and pleasant wherein the stars, just to rustic to be stately," as Dr. L. M. Whipple Moulton the author of delectable drama, grandly ruffed up and then, and then, and then, and then, with the copper coloring of petticoat personal gossip? Today, fagged by reviewing (albeit at a fair p. c.) what Tom Hood called "damned instructive books for unchildish children," "They order," said I, "this matter better in France," and straightway southwestern to the Sixth City, lacustrine haunt of the crowds I love (en masse, not individually).

Where shift in strange democracy

That man is never dead who dies.

The air is clearer, sweet, atmosphere through the car, and under the sun (for the second time) of "Green Mansions." I soon forgot that Spirit, humanly malign, which Meredith warns us lurks overhead, "with sage's brows and the sunny malice of a faun," ever ready to cast down "volleys of silver laughter!" Oh, fallacious hope of men! Oh, fragile fortune! It began in the tunnel, when the trolley broke, and we spent a communal three-quarter hour. I removed coat and collar and be-guided the passengers repeating Coleridge's "I saw a red red rose" and then down the aisle which was the more distinctive: torpid Cuyahoga, who had no mind but to make a personal canvas of every pass of Little Hungary's sons and daughters agglutinate in the aisle. It was a dead heat. Just north of the statue of Moses Cleveland is a modest hotel whose auberge is left in devising the summit of my epicureanism, lobster à la King. Refreshed by a siphon of soda ("a drink without a soul," said Francis Gould), I had gaffed an esculent fragment of the limey claw, landed it without mishap on the triangle of crout, while the waiter, who had no mind but to make a personal canvas of every pass of Little Hungary's sons and daughters agglutinate in the aisle. It was a dead heat. The master will be taken up with passengers, as well as employers, the latter being urged to exhaust every other means of obtaining help before taking the boys.

Francis G. Blair, state superintendent

of public instruction, who is also chairman of the state educational committee, has the backing of the State Council of Defense and Gov. Lowden, yesterday sent out the following letter to all branches of the school system, industrial organizations, parent-teacher organizations, and all

of the federal and state military and educational authorities have joined in a nation-wide campaign to keep our boys and young men in high school and college.

At the same time a move has been

inaugurated throughout the state to permit the 17,000 high school boys now laboring on farms to remain at their work until Sept. 30. As his last official act before his sudden death, John D. Shoop, late superintendent of the Chicago schools, gave assurance that full credit would be given to boys that the work was not creditable and that there will be no loss of school work. The same procedure is being asked of every high school principal in the state.

Between now and the opening of the schools a strenuous campaign is being

planned to induce all boys, other than

farm workers, to return to school. Through orders to be issued after today, every boy will be required to make a personal canvas of every pass of Little Hungary's sons and daughters agglutinate in the aisle. It was a dead heat.

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The master will be taken up with passengers,

ROBERTS & CO.

Annual August Clearance Sale GENUINE



DIAMONDS
Diamonds purchased from us can be exchanged at full value any time within two years

2 1-2 Carats, \$450
1 7-8 Carats, 340
1 3-8 Carats, 225
1 1-8 Carats, 190
1 Carat, 165
3-4 of a Carat, 100
5-8 of a Carat, 80
1-2 of a Carat, 55
3-8 of a Carat, 39
1-4 of a Carat, 19
Others \$5 to \$1500
Solid 14 Karat Gold WEDDING RINGS



\$3 \$4 \$5 \$6
18 K Gold, \$4 to \$8
22 K Gold, \$6 to \$12
Engraved Free While You Wait

Roberts & Co.
DIAMOND IMPORTERS

9 West Madison St.
"Five Seconds from State Street"
OPEN SATURDAY TILL 10 P. M.

U. S. and Service Flags

All sizes — quick delivery — whole sale and retail.
Can supply Community Service Flags for neighborhood display.
Also Signal Semaphore and other Special Flags.

S. BLAKE WILLSDEN
1606 Heyworth Bldg.
29 E. Madison St. Chicago

TRIMO
PIPE WRENCHES AND TRIMO MONKEY WRENCHES
• WILL LAST YOU FOR YEARS
Made in America — Fully Guaranteed
Sold at about the price of others
Wood handles in 6 to 14 inch, inclusive.
Steel handles in all sizes
TRIMONT MFG. CO. — ROXBURY, MASS.

CHICAGOANS PAY SUPREME PRICE TO CRUSH HUNS

Official Lists and Private Notes Show Four Dead and Two Wounded.

Names of four Chicagoans were carried in the official casualty list of yesterday. Two were killed in action and two were severely wounded. In addition, war department telegrams to relatives disclosed that Lieut. Laurens C. (Spike) Shull, former University of Chicago athlete, had died of wounds, and that Private John F. Corbet Jr., 3635 North Talman avenue, had been killed in action.

Shull was with Company G, Twentieth Infantry. In one of his last letters written to Miss Madeline Lyons of 7131 University avenue, under date of June 6, he said he had been in the trenches four months, had participated in "over the top" actions, but had not been wounded.

Famous as Athlete. Shull had a most athletic record. During the season of 1913-14 he played on the varsity eleven, center on the basketball five, and pitched on the baseball team of the University of Chicago. He was in the banking business in Sioux City, Ia., when the United States entered the war. He immediately entered the first officers' training camp at Fort Sheridan and was his commission.

Private Corbet was a son of John F. Corbet Sr. of 2428 North Talman avenue. He was 24 years old. He enlisted in the army in 1917 and wanted to France as a member of the Eighteenth company, Sixth regiment. He was formerly an accountant for the National Bank of the Republic and was a member of the Lincoln Park Boat club.

Killed in Action. Private Arthur Vidal, killed in action, was a son of Mrs. Louis Vidal of 511 South St. Louis. He was a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-second Infantry, formerly the Second Infantry, Illinois national guard, and participated in the action of July 4. He formerly worked for the Western Electric company.

Another Chicago man killed in action was Private Arthur Biesenthal of 3542 North Crescent (Alice) place.

The two men listed in the official casualty list, severely wounded, are Private William M. Welsh of 7113 Fielding (Goldsmith) avenue and John F. Kwiatkowski of 3542 South Madison avenue.

\$15 OR 15 DAYS; JAIL IS CHOSEN BY SUFFRAGISTS

Washington, D. C., Aug. 15.—Senate of 15 or fifteen days in jail were imposed on seventeen of the forty-eight suffragists arrested on Aug. 1 for mounting upon the statue of Lafayette opposite the White House and attempting to hold a meeting.

Ten women, including Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the Women's party, will be able to secure release treatment under the soldiers and sailors relief act.

Her attorney is coming and you can ask me on his behalf to stay proceedings.

TRIBUNE LAW DEPARTMENT.

—**DEED CAN BE MADE.**

Aug. 13.—To the Legal Friend People.—I have a cousin in the state of Michigan who has a mortgage on his farm which is about due. The mortgage will not renew the same. I want to protect the man who is serving country.

G. L. military service affects your cousin's property, he will be able to secure release treatment under the soldiers and sailors relief act.

His attorney is coming and you can ask me on his behalf to stay proceedings.

TRIBUNE LAW DEPARTMENT.

—**PEOPLE**

This department, writers must give them give us their full names and addresses of the service.

No manuscript will be received.

—**REASONABLE TREATMENT.**

Aug. 13.—To the Legal Friend People.—I have a cousin in the state of Michigan who has a mortgage on his farm which is about due. The mortgage will not renew the same. I want to protect the man who is serving country.

G. L. military service affects your cousin's property, he will be able to secure release treatment under the soldiers and sailors relief act.

His attorney is coming and you can ask me on his behalf to stay proceedings.

TRIBUNE LAW DEPARTMENT.

—**DID YOU SEE IT?**

Aug. 13.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—Coming here from Monmouth this evening I witnessed a rather sight.

A just before dusk and a thunder storm was brewing. I looked up and saw a man outlined with lightning three heads. They were to be familiar, but at first I did not distinguish a resemblance.

A moment's study, however, it me, and I recognized them, for then could not have portrayed more accurately. They were the crown prince and Hitler.

moment the lightning played them and in another moment was obliterated, leaving only a black angry cloud.

not the effect of the heat nor was it the 13th that caused this sight.

am not superstitious, I have no conclusions, but, even so, it is odd coincidence.

wondering if any one else among others noticed this picture in the paper.

W. R. PHILBRECK, 56th Street, Chicago, Ill.

COFFEE AND DONUTS.

Aug. 13.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—In a drug store a cigar box of tinfoil, marked "For the Red Cross,"

contains a few brands of chewing gum, which are wrapped with tinfoil, doubtless quite a consideration.

However, it is thought to be realized if all drug stores would display a sign for these, giving their patrons from time an opportunity to help this organization.

J. G. KAHN.

RYAN DEFENDS DE HAVILLAND AS EFFICIENT PLANE

Washington, D. C., Aug. 15.—The aircraft production investigation by the Senate military subcommittee, which began about two months ago, has concluded today with a statement from John D. Ryan, chairman of the aircraft production board. The subcommittee hopes to present its report Monday.

The De Havilland airplane was discussed at length with Mr. Ryan. He expressed confidence that the De Havilland, a good machine, will prove to be improved, will prove to be a satisfactory machine and said many of the criticisms against it have been regarded as unfounded. This, he added, is now the principal one in quantity production and it is being improved, will prove to be a good machine and will be abandoned.

It is emphasized that little attention has been given to the production of aircraft and broadened to believe it could be rendered a greater diversion.

NATHANIEL BUTLER.

The University Lecture Association.

AUGUST, 1914.

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ON THE HONOR ROLL

Chicagoans Fall on Battlefields of France.



U. S. REVENUE ACT IS \$500,000,000 SHORT OF AIMS

Kitchin Announces Delay Which May Mean a Late Vote.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 15.—With the estimated receipts possible under the revenue bill as thus far tentatively agreed upon by the house ways and means committee from \$500,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 less than \$500,000,000 sought, Representative Kitchin of North Carolina, chairman of the committee, announced tonight that the bill will not be ready for presentation in the house before the latter part of next week. It had been planned to report the bill next Monday when the house reassembles after the recess.

Should the bill be placed before the house the last of next week, it was considered improbable tonight that it could be considered on the floor before Aug. 26 or 27. Secretary McAdoo in appearing before the committee yesterday urged that the bill be expedited so that it might be enacted into law before the beginning of the fourth Liberty loan campaign Sept. 28.

Practical to Be Hit.

There were indications tonight, after two days devoted to hearing treasury officials, that the committee will insist on increases in the lower brackets of the present excess profits schedule and will make little or no increase in the higher brackets.

The present excess profits schedule is graduated from 20 to 60 per cent. Dr. T. S. Adams, chairman of the treasury board, testifying today before the committee, indicated that Secretary McAdoo might agree to a graduated tax with the higher rates of 30, 50, and somewhere between 60 and 80 per cent, if the committee will adopt the treasury plan for a flat 50 per cent tax on war profits as an alternative, the treasury to determine which to apply.

Warning to Tax Levy Men.

Warning that if the government takes \$8,000,000,000 in taxes it is taking as much "as we can safely take at the time" and "we must take it in the right way" was given the committee by Assistant Secretary Leffingwell of the treasury in his previous testimony, made public today.

"We are approaching the point," he said, "where we are taking all the taxes that we can safely take. The people who are making more money than before the war can pay those taxes and ought to pay, but when we adopt that rule and put it into the law we must put in the law something to the effect that we are dealing with exceptional cases, and that we may not run away with the treasury in violation of general principle. We must take advantage of England's experience and be prepared to temper the blow to the corporations that we are unable to deal with upon any general rule."

Two Blocks Long.

The architectural features of the monument are in the hands of E. M. Bennett and the sculptural features will be undertaken by the members of the American Society of Sculptors. The memorial will be two blocks long, stretching from Harrison to Van Buren street and facing Congress at the central point of interest, a gigantic tower with the figure of Chicago, a woman, giving freely of her sons.

The tower is 72 feet high, and from top to end of the monument it measures 280 feet.

The names will be inscribed upon the parapet that backs it—each name one-half inch long. In all probability the names will be arranged in regional units.

Place for Nurses.

Part of the space will be reserved for nurses of the Red Cross who pay the supreme price. The navy will have a place for the sailors and marines. No arm of the service will be overlooked.

Working on the committee are Charles L. Hutchinson, E. M. Bennett, Pompeo Coppini, Maj. Nathan W. MacKenzie, Frank Logan, Charles E. Wacker, Lucius E. Teter, Mrs. Weston Owles, Capt. W. K. Moffet of the Great Lakes Training station, and Ald. Kostner.

The committee of finance are Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Logan, and Mr. Wacker. It will be decided next week the money shall be raised—but money or no money, the committee's attitude is waited for with bated breath and avidity.

The Tagblatt points out the influence in favor of an economic war. While Germany is increasing its tariff, and many new conferences are being held between the chamber of commerce and allied organizations. President Wilson, purposefully, expresses himself ambiguously, the press and the times draw attention to the fact that the president opposed an economic war in his papal answer, but, however, it is thought to be apparent that the proper feeding of soldiers depends on the efforts of voluntary organizations, and the contributions being made to the Salvation Army, and shall have the effect of convincing the people that the troops are being properly rationed. Immeasurable will be done.

Malcolm C. Harper.

EXTENSION FOR DRUG STORES.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 15.—Reports are current here that the agricultural advisory committee has submitted a report to the food administration recommending that the government guaranteed price for next year's wheat be increased from \$2.20 to \$2.46 a bushel.

The board, of which former Gov. Henry C. Stuart of Virginia is the chairman, is said to have been divided in reaching this recommendation, and its members, asked concerning the decision, have refused to discuss it.

The members of the committee must be approved by the president who will fix the price by proclamation and who will be guided by the food administrator and Secretary of Agriculture. Houston. Mr. Hoover is to be present.

John D. Ryan, chairman of the committee, has been asked to present its report Monday.

The De Havilland airplane was discussed at length with Mr. Ryan. He expressed confidence that the De Havilland, a good machine, will prove to be improved, will prove to be a satisfactory machine and said many of the criticisms against it have been regarded as unfounded. This, he added, is now the principal one in quantity production and it is being improved, will prove to be a good machine and will be abandoned.

It is emphasized that little attention has been given to the production of aircraft and broadened to believe it could be rendered a greater diversion.

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Malcolm C. Harper.

RYAN DEFENDS DE HAVILLAND AS EFFICIENT PLANE

Washington, D. C., Aug. 15.—The aircraft production investigation by the Senate military subcommittee, which began about two months ago, has concluded today with a statement from John D. Ryan, chairman of the aircraft production board. The subcommittee hopes to present its report Monday.

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EDDIE COLLINS IN FAREWELL GAME HELPS BEAT BOSTON, 6-2

State on
Quincy
Street
TRADE MARK
The Owl Says
A Pershing patriot—buy as
many War Savings Stamps as you
possibly can this week.

ENDOME BATH SOAP, 73c
SAFOLIO, hand or
batches, special to 8c
EROXIDE OF HYDRO-
GEN, 1 pint, spe- 14c
OMPEIAN MASSAGE
CREAM, 75c size, 47c
special today.

In Owl Drug Co.
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

LEAVES TO JOIN
MARINES AFTER
REAL FIELD DAY

Jack Quinn Holds Leaders
to Six Safeties and
Scores Easy Win.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 15.—[Special]—The White Sox displayed the proper appreciation of the courage and patriotism of Eddie Collins by making his last day in the American league a pleasant one, his final game a victory and a real field day.

Jack Quinn on the slob and playing in the manner that usually wins the world's champions mauled the Mayas for ten hits and halted the Sox leaders by the count of 6 to 2, and so may the Sox captain boast that his last major league contest that he managed in a victory, and he may be right, he did much toward bringing about the happy result.

Eddie Great in His Farewell.

Collins, playing with abandon, played as if he were unknown to the brilliant game which he is capable. In the field he accepted every chance cleanly and made the balls hit his way truculently.

It hat Eddie smote a single his first

up, repeated upon his second trip,

and finished the day with an average of .400. Upon the bases he displayed good, pattering second in the second time and daringly rushing to third when Schang's rather bad throw evaded him and rolled to center.

Six Hits for Quinn.

The good work of Quinn, however, should not be overlooked. It was his nine and a half win and he looked a star of sib save in the first session, when the locals scored all their runs, and he did he allow, and three of them were garnered in the opening frame.

The game was played in its early stages, neither Mays nor Quinn asserting his true worth until the Chicago Sox had a commanding lead. A pass to Lloyd and hits by E. Collins and J. Quinn netted them one in the opening inning.

The Red Sox hastily overcame that lagging, scoring twice in their half inning, by Shean, Ruth's double, and Melinis' one base hit.

Reds Win in Second Round.

Once then settled and allowed only two and no more runs. The Chicago Sox won the game in the second, due to Pinelli, a force play, and then two singles in a row with Good, Lloyd and E. Collins as the slingers sent a trio of tallies.

The superfluous runs were counted in the eighth on Gandy's infield hit, a double, a one base by Pinelli, and a wild throw by May.

CHICAGO.

AB	R	H	BB	SH	SB	F	A	P
1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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ual Sale
ure
f 25 to 50%

SECTION TWO.
GENERAL NEWS,
SOCIETY, MARKETS,
WANT ADS.

ILLINOIS LAGS IN PREPARATION FOR BIG WAR WORK

Labor Famine Looms, but
Manufacturers Fail to
Report Needs.

BY HENRY M. HYDE.

The new plans of the war department and the war industries board are gigantic beyond the dreams of those not familiar with recent developments. They are based on the prompt and regular production of munitions and supplies for 1,000,000 men, three-quarters of whom will be fighting in France.

To keep the essential war industries running at full capacity will require a work of practically every able-bodied man in the United States. In addition it will be necessary to enroll women in enormous numbers. There will be need also for old men and boys.

Relaxation of Laws Likely.

Here is a straw which shows how seriously the situation is regarded in Washington. A woman is there serving on one of the national labor committees, who has devoted years to obtaining legislation intended to protect women in industry. So vital is the present need for additional labor, she gives up her anxiety for haste in capacity production of munitions, that this woman has announced her conviction that it will be necessary to relax some of those labor laws, such as that which forbids the employment of women at night work.

Within six months it is likely that every manufacturing plant not engaged in some kind of essential war production will be closed down.

These orders are made on the highest authority. They are intended to assure the manufacturers of Illinois that the middle west to the critical situation which they face.

War Plants in South.

Up to a few months ago more than 90 per cent of the war orders were made in the district east of Pittsburgh. At present the government is building enormous war plants at many sites in the south. Until recently war orders have been placed in the middle west. Middle western manufacturers have been sound asleep at the switch.

August Disposal
Summer Garments
and \$10

ave gathered about 225 of our Misses' \$20, \$25 and \$30 Coats and Gowns, and will offer tomorrow at one very \$5.00.

ave gathered about 265 of our Misses' \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40 and \$45, Suits and Dresses, and will

tomorrow at one \$10.00

LIGHTLY SOILED \$2.00

for Labor Needs.

Any war industry has been asked

and to the United States employ

ment service of its state a statement

showing how many unskilled laborers

are in capacity and how many more it

will need by Oct. 1.

In spite of the warnings of Tex

Young and of special appeals sent

by the Illinois Manufacturers' as

sociation, less than 60 per cent of the

war industries of Illinois have made

any response whatever to this call. Re

ceived up to Wednesday night

only 1,000 Negroes were needed

Illinois industry and that by Oct. 1

we would be need for not more than

100 in addition.

That means that by Oct. 1 between

\$100 and \$60,000 unskilled laborers will

be dropped out of the state for work in

states which are awake and alive. Peo

peo doubt the truth of that predic

tion. Washington is demanding that al

laborers be promptly supplied by

to eastern and southern war in

terest.

Chicago Holding Back.

The truth is that the partial and

indefinite reports so far made by

war industries as to their labor

needs are ridiculous.

There is one great steel plant now

under completion in Chicago, for in

which will presently need some

large proportion will be

unskilled laborers. And

that plant has made no report at all.

United States employment

plants which will turn out a

day are planned for Chicago, to be

by the war industries board, of

D. E. Felt is the regional ad

with headquarters in this city.

advertisements or reports as to the num

bers of laborers which these plants will

be made, though it is

that more than 5,000 will be

within a few months.

There are 40 per cent of all the

who are already engaged in war

work. The war industries board has

made no report as to the number

of labor requirements.

It is plain that the labor needs of

have been absurdly under

It is equally plain that, unless

action is taken, the state will

dry up its supply of un

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Women in Wartime

BY LUCY CALHOUN.

Women of the Red Cross, the food administration, the Council of National Defense and other war organizations are actively engaged in making plans for their parts in the war exposition which is to be held in Grant park Sept. 2 to 15. A meeting was held yesterday at the headquarters in the Edison building where members of the woman's committee met with others and were assigned their "space" for exhibiting the work carried on in Illinois. Seventy feet have been allowed the woman's committee for this branch of the exposition work, according to Mrs. Fred A. Dow, vice chairman.

All the departments of the Red Cross work are also to be fully explained by the exposition. Tickets for sale will be distributed through branches and auxiliaries. Marquie Eaton, head of the Chicago chapter, having made an exposition in this case to the rule against soliciting.

The features of the exposition will be: Twenty car loads of captured war trophies, including cannon, airplanes, machine guns, etc., fighting machines now in use by American troops, such as tanks and guns, official motion pictures, showing soldiers in training and action, trench life and warfare, demonstrations of vocational guidance for disabled men, and addresses by American and allied leaders in the war. Admission by ticket purchased before the opening will be 25 cents. Tickets bought at the gate will cost 50 cents.

A Pumpkin

A Solomon is wanted to decide who owns the fellowdest and finest pumpkin grown in an Austin war garden. It was planted by Mrs. Pauline Cresco, but when it was only a blossom it emigrated through a hole in the back yard fence and grew to pumpkin size in the yard of the next door neighbor. Now the question is, who owns the pumpkin? The war garden bureau of the State Council of Defense asks the public to decide.

Children's Bureau Work

In order to increase the physical vigor among children of the United States and inculcate in their minds the idea that keeping themselves physically fit is one of the highest forms of patriotism, a war time recreation drive has been inaugurated by the children's bureau and the Council of National Defense. This will culminate in a "Patriotic Play week," which will be held in Illinois the first week in September. Boys' Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, and other junior organizations will have an opportunity to show off for the grown-ups.

Ak Furniture for Club

Mrs. A. Proctor Smith, official hostess of the Soldiers and Sailors club at 207 West Washington street, is asking for donations of furniture for the new clubroom on the third floor of the building. She may be reached at Drexel 3209 by those wishing to contribute.

The Liberty chip, instituted by the woman's committee to conserve potatoes, has taken a jaunt to Springfield, where it bids fair to earn more money for the work of the committee.

Indiana Society Work

Mrs. John T. McCutcheon has been made chairman of a hostess committee in the Indiana society, which is to co-operate with the work of the War Camp Community service. At a luncheon on Aug. 15, it was decided that it was decided that no soldier nor sailor from Indiana should be homesick in Chicago if the Indians could help it. Members of other state societies are also to be asked to open their homes for uniformed men from each state.

Red League Dispensary

The Red League dispensary, which has a free clinic for women, and which was established by Dr. Rachelle Yarrow of the state hygiene committee of the State Council of Defense, is soon to open a new women's section where women can be received at all hours. Volunteers are wanted to aid in this branch of social service work.

Pharmacists Study How to Help Win War

How the pharmacists of the country can help the war was the subject discussed yesterday morning by the commercial section of the American Pharmaceutical Association in session at the Congress hotel.

"Our education's purpose is to supply medicine and medical supplies for the sick and wounded in this war as well as for all others needing our service," said Dr. A. R. L. Dohme of Baltimore.

Certain ill advised persons, seeking further conservation, have advocated the lessening of the use of sugar, glycine, and alcohol in medicines. Such a movement would defeat the purpose of the medicines. Besides, there is no occasion for such action. There is no shortage of alcohol. The amount of sugar used in the manufacture of medicine is less than one-half of 1 per cent of the amount used in the making of confectionery."

The section of education and legislation held a discussion. F. W. Shepardson of Springfield, director of the Illinois department of registration urged higher standards of education for pharmacists.

"The time will soon be here," he said, "when the people of Illinois, as well as of other states will not recognize the product of poor schools in the drug business."

Warn Not to Sell Clothing as Junk

Clothing is not junk. Wearing apparel is not salvage. Don't sell dresses, suits of clothes, or good show attire. He wants your waste material in exchange for Red Cross coupons.

This warning is issued today by the salvage bureau of Chicago chapter, American Red Cross.

It developed yesterday at the noon-day meeting of the committee that clothing has been bringing raw prices—2 cents a pound. Good show worth from \$1 to \$2 have been selling for 3½ cents a pound. That this material should be recycled at once the committee agreed.

Papers, bottles, metals, old rubber, auto tires, garden hose, books, and magazines are listed as junk. Clothing is not included, but should be saved for the annual rummage sale of the Children's Memorial hospital or other worthy charities.

FRANK MAYO

And Who Could Blame a Shaker Maid for Fancying Him? He Wears His Riding Clothes So Well.



FASHION'S BLUE BOOK

BY CORINNE LOWE.

NEW YORK.—(Special Correspondence.)—"I've worked all summer in the city typing for my country," said a girl the other day. "I've eaten wheatless bread and worn styleless clothes. Now I'm going to the seashore for the last of August and the first of September, and I'm going to get the brightest, snappiest clothes I can find. Forgetting clothes that's what I am going to call them."

As one of the "forgetting clothes" of which this girl spoke we present this little imported frock of blue and white taffeta, striped with its peasant flaring sleeves, its crocheted ornaments down the front, and its belt of double-faced ribbon—yellow and rose color. As will be noted, the borders of horizontally placed stripes on skirt and tunic take away from the monotony of the design.

Speaking of horizontal trimmings, the most sumptuous we have seen this year is a soutache particularly

is enrolled in this way, and some of the imported models of suits and dresses display rows of this favorite braid placed one above the other on skirt and coat.

At 1 p. m. the Catholic Woman's League will entertain for the women delegates and visitors at luncheon, and at 2:15 this afternoon a piano recital will be given by the blind pianist of Pittsfield, Anthony Jaworski, at Woods' theater, Dearborn and Madison streets.

At this afternoon's session Joseph J. Murphy, assistant circulation manager of Collier's Weekly, will tell "How to Increase the Circulation of a Weekly Paper"; Humphrey J. Desmond, editor of the Milwaukee Catholic Citizen, on "How to Secure the Support of the Parochial Schools"; M. C. Menger, managing editor of the San Antonio (Tex.) Southern Messenger, on "How to Enter the Cooperation of Pastors"; Mrs. J. M. Sapphine B. Sullivan Conlon, editor of the Michigan Catholic, on "How to Win the Aid of Educational Institutions."

Little Eloise had asked who chose the new baby, and had been told that the doctor did. As she gazed at her brother brother she exclaimed: "O, my ma, isn't Dr. Blake a dandy choosier?"

Bright Sayings of the Children

BY THE REV. W. B. NORTON.

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THE WASH
DAY SUPPER

Society and Entertainments

Even Lake Geneva
Grows Drowsy in
Midsummer Calm

Miss Emily C. Russell.

Even Lake Geneva, which is usually quite a busy little place, is feeling the drowsiness and dullness of midsummer and is quiet. During the last week there has been little doing in the way of entertainment, although yesterday there was given the third bridge party at the country club for the members of Holiday home. On Tuesday Mrs. Frederick D. Courtney, Mrs. Tracy C. Driskill, Mrs. Simon B. Chapin, Mrs. E. B. Bolster, Mrs. County's mother, Mrs. E. B. Robinson, and Mrs. Norman W. Harris met at Green Gables, the residence of Mrs. William Wrigley Jr., to make kits for the naval auxiliary of the Red Cross. On Wednesday Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Peterkin and family and a party of friends motored to Oconomowoc for an all day picnic.

The Chicago club at Charlevoix was a popular place during the recent period of warm weather. Miss Martha Dugay gave a gathering party on Pine lake one evening this week. The men who run up from Chicago whenever possible with their families seem to be enjoying the golf. Among those who are often seen on the links are John E. Wilson of 1450 Dearborn parkway, Robert W. Robeson of 2105 Prairie avenue, Robert Stuart of 4860 Woodlawn avenue, Edward Gould Shawmy, 190 E. Chestnut street; John P. Lord of 4857 Oakland avenue, Cyrus H. Adams of 711 Rush street, William H. Linn of 1415 Astor street, and Adolphus G. Bartlett. Miss Martha Lord is also a golfer and is daily on the links. Recent arrivals at the club are the Percy Gentles, Huntington Elder, and Miss Anna McDonald.

Mrs. Robert T. Newberry and Miss Mary Newberry of 1401 Astor place are at Dixville Notch, N. H., for the rest of the summer.

A benefit card party will be given this afternoon in the pine rooms of the Stratford hotel by the Delaware colony of the Illinois Colony club.

Ruth Forest beach on the shore of Little Traverse bay, two miles from Harbor Point, Mich., is a somnolent place where a few literary folks from Chicago, Indianapolis, and Cincinnati spend the summer. Meredith Nicholson of Indianapolis is there with his mother and so is Phillip Van Esch of Cincinnati. Dr. William E. Price, Miss Margaret Wrightman, Miss Katherine Stull, Mr. and Mrs. R. Campbell, Miss Elizabeth Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Willard, and J. T. Johnson of Chicago, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Blunt Jr. and Miss Caroline West of Evanston.

Wed has been received from Law, Mrs. McCurdy, son of Mr. and Mrs. James McCurdy, who is in France, has joined the inhabitants of that village. Mr. McCurdy, who is in France, has been the son of the Glendale residence in service and that is in his condition and has a splendid group of boys in charge of it. One of the boys is inscribed with the name of "Capt. Bengal Kittermaster," the first Glendale boy to enter the service over there. Mrs. Charles E. Lane is at Kennebunk Beach, Me., visiting her daughter-in-law, Mrs. W. E. Lane.

Mr. Thornhill Brooks of 127 East Chestnut street will leave tomorrow for Pittsfield, Mass., to spend the remainder of the summer with his mother, Mrs. A. Spoor of 1828 Northwood parkway.

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SWIFT COMPANY ANNOUNCES PLAN OF SEGREGATION

Individual Stockholders
Given Southern Hem-
isphere Properties.

BY GLENN GRISWOLD.

Swift & Co. announced last night the plan whereby its South American and Australian properties are to be segregated, and that to them will be given to the individual stockholders of the domestic company. As had been anticipated by those well informed on the street there was no stock cutting. The southern properties are distributed to stockholders in return for the surrender of domestic stock.

New Company Formed.

A new company, called Compania Swift International (Sociedad Anonima Comercial), which probably will be called Swift International on the street, has been formed. It has a capitalization of \$25,000,000. Argentine gold, divided into 1,500,000 shares of \$15 par value. This is the most ingenious arrangement, in view of the scheme, which provides that stockholders will receive 100 per cent of their present holdings and receive in return as many of the new \$15 shares as they had originally of \$100 shares.

In other words, an investor holding 100 shares of Swift on Aug. 31 has the right (but is not obliged) to deposit fifteen shares with the First Trust and Savings bank, which will issue a trust receipt showing ownership of 100 shares of Swift International of \$15 par value.

All individual stockholders of the company accept the plan, and the stock of the domestic company will be reduced to \$27,500,000 and those will be held in the treasury \$22,500,000 of stock, which the directors may use in future financing. This arrangement will save the domestic company \$10,000,000 a year in dividends, and, of course, will deprive it of the income from foreign investments.

Properties in South America.

The properties owned by the new company are in Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Paraguay, and Australia. The capitalization is approximately the same as that of the separate corporate units, but nothing has been said for the company as to the value of the properties.

The company has agreed with the First Trust to buy and sell fractional warrants at \$5 for each one-twentieth of a share, to enable stockholders to match warrants and obtain full shares of new stock. Owners of six shares or less need surrender no stock, but may buy the warrants to which they are entitled at \$5 for each one-twentieth of a share, or \$15 per share of stock owned.

The new stock is to be in the form of bearer certificates, according to Argentine law. The stockholders of the properties have been made for the First Trust to retain possession of the stock and trust receipts, which are the equivalent of stock, for the purposes of sale or proxy authorization. The October dividends will be paid in full on all shares of stock of record Aug. 31, the day on which transfer of title takes place. Shareholders of Swift International not claimed by exchange on Oct. 15 will be disposed of by the directors.

Statement by Swift.

L. F. Swift, president of the company, said after the directors' meeting.

"Swift & Co. is materially strengthened by the transaction. It is exchanging \$22,500,000 of stock in foreign subsidiaries for an equal amount of the stock of Swift & Co., which is a quick asset and has a ready market in the United States and could be sold, if needed, for the requirements of the business.

"Meantime, dividend obligations are lessened nearly \$20,000,000 a year. Eight per cent dividends are in sight."

LIBERTY BONDS MAINTAIN HIGH RECORD PRICES

The Liberty 3½s maintained their previous high record level. Other government issues were steady.

The American foreign securities, \$5, French Republic 5½s, United Kingdom 5s, and United Kingdom 5½s of February, 1919, are now selling at or better than the prices at which they were issued.

The French 5s, only four years average, about 10 points below the price at which they were sold in October, 1916. Another point advance in the Anglo-France 5s would bring them within a fraction of the figure at which the public, as participants in the underwriting syndicate, secured these bonds.

The possibility of a retirement of its underlying bonds is being discussed seriously by bankers. There are about \$75,000,000 par value of such securities, of which over \$30,000,000 are callable at 110 and the rest at 105.

FOREIGN STOCK MARKETS.

London, Aug. 15.—Bar silver, 48 15-16d per ounce. Money, 3 per cent. Discount rates short and 3 months bills, 3 17-32 per cent.

Bank of ENGLAND STATEMENT.

TOTAL RESERVE increased \$69,000; circulation increased \$27,000; bullion increased \$12,000; \$500; public deposits increased \$2,783,000; other deposits increased \$4,094,000; notes issued increased \$1,000,000; foreign securities increased \$1,000,000. The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities this week is 17.45 per cent. Ratio of discount, 17.16 per cent. Ratio of 5 per cent.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
TODAY'S RANGE.

High. Low. Last. Change.
25 railroads..... 65.29 61.98 62.00 - 2.25
25 industrials..... 83.50 82.50 83.45 + .06
25 stocks..... 51.98 51.75 51.75 - .03

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

Aug. 14. 73.45 72.17 72.85 - 14
MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

Aug. 1818. 73.43 Aug. 14. 72.13 Aug. 1. 72.70

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

Aug. 1818. 74.82 May 18, 64.12 Jan. 15. 73.77

STOCKS.
TODAY'S CLOSE.

Today's Close. 6.69 - 01 - 06 - .02

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Aug. 1818. 77.87 May 24, 75.77 April 9, 76.00

ON THE BROAD STREET CURB

NEW YORK... STOCK TRANSACTIONS

BID ASKED. Description. Sales. High. Low. Close. Net.

INDUSTRIALS. Sales. High. Low. Close. Net.

Stocks, etc. 500 51 16 16 204 27 Int. Mar. Marine. 2,600 274 20 274 20

Adam Express. 500 51 16 16 204 27 Int. Mar. Marine. 3,800 101 97 98 1%

Alaska Junc. 1,000 102 2 2 204 27 Int. Mar. Marine. 3,800 101 97 98 1%

Am. Sun. Pipe. 500 51 16 16 204 27 Int. Mar. Marine. 3,800 101 97 98 1%

Am. Writ Paper. 1,500 150 4 4 304 32 Int. Mar. Marine. 3,800 101 97 98 1%

Burns B. Inc. 200 364 36 36 954 97 Am. Air Chem. 1,100 96 93 96 334 334 K. C. Southern. 100 18 18 18 18

Burns B. Inc. 100 384 36 36 981 97 Am. Beet Sugar. 100 98 95 95 334 334 K. C. Southern. 100 18 18 18 18

Cuprite Sul. 100 138 130 130 981 97 Am. Car. 47 Am. Car. 2,000 98 95 95 204 204 Maxwell Motor. 1,200 25 25 25 25 25

Curtiss. 100 36 36 36 981 97 Am. Car. 47 Am. Car. 2,000 98 95 95 204 204 Maxwell Motor. 1,200 25 25 25 25

Grain. 200 118 118 118 981 97 Am. Car. 47 Am. Car. 2,000 98 95 95 204 204 Maxwell Motor. 1,200 25 25 25 25

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Met. Life. 500 51 16 16 204 27 Am. Cotton Oil. 400 41 41 41 204 204 M. K. & T. pfid. 200 94 94 94 204 204

North Am. Pulp. 1,100 102 2 2 204 27 Am. Cotton Oil. 400 41 41 41 204 204 M. K. & T. pfid. 200 94 94 94 204 204

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Stores and Offices.
EXPERIENCED TYPISTS.
Guaranteed weekly salary and bonus. Daylight work-
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Building.

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For sales ledger work for
West Side mfg. corp. capable
of handling trial balance and
Burroughs statement machine; state salary wanted
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Over 15; experienced; good opportunity.
Apply JOHN M. SMITH CO., 703 W. 44th.

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for various positions.
Apply at once. Supts.' offices,
6th floor.

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GIRLS FOR FACTORY OF-
fice work; good salary and
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Employment Dept.

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Must have knowledge of busi-
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of taking telephone orders.
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GIRLS—OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE.
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miscellaneous work; no experience necessary;
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names and addresses. 1079
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for men's clothing; work evenings and anxious to
make permanent connection with good oppor-
tunity. State employment. Address M. E. 472,
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hours: \$11 to start. Address M. E. 472, Tribune.

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file work; pleasant loom office; hours: 8 to
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Call at 690 Old Colony Bldg.

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In a number of our departments we are
planning to have all our work performed
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PAT ROLL CLERK.

SALESCLERKS.

LEDGER CLERKS.

SALESCLERKS.

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opportunities are particularly good for col-
lege graduates or young women with business
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HILLMAN'S

can use experienced sales-
women in all departments.

Have selling arrangements
which will enable their sales-
people to earn more money
than ever heretofore.

Can also use 25 to 50 sales-
women without experience,
provided they are intelligent
and neat in appearance.

Can also use short-hour
saleswomen from 12 to 8; this
will give housekeepers an op-
portunity to make extra
money.

Apply at Superintendent's
office, 4th floor.

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EXPERIENCED IN INDEX-
ING, FOR PERMANENT PO-
SITIONS AT GOOD SALA-
RIES, WITH PROMPT AD-
VANCEMENT TO THOSE
QUALIFYING.

STRAUS & SCHRAM,
1105 W. 35th-st.

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combination stenographer, telephone and
cash work; permanent position with large
and neat appearance; salary. State
age and experience. Address M. E. 472,
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boss; good experience; salary. State
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good experience; good salary. Address M. E. 472,
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Secretary to sales manager
of Chicago corporation; must
be neat, accurate, very good
at handling details, and com-
petent to present intelligent
reports of departmental ac-
tivities. Confidential reply
must state approximate age,
education, and salary desired.

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sires permanent position. A small set of books for a few hours each
week; work could be done after hours in
office. Address M. E. 472, Tribune.

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Knowledge of shorthand desirable; at least
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Gage, for \$1,000 when fully proved.
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Large Furniture Store
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for an intelligent woman of 25 who
has experience and can handle
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SITION.

STATE SALARY, AGE, AND EXPERI-
ENCE; GOOD, PERMANENT POSITION.

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per week.

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for positions open in various
depts. of our general offices,
filling, indexing, addressing,
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and typists. We can use in-
experienced young ladies for
a number of these positions.
Liberal starting salaries and
rapid advancement assured
for those who qualify.

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Young ladies with at least
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for positions open in various
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STOCK CLERK.

Young lady who is thor-
oughly experienced, to take
charge of stockroom; one
who has been employed in a
dressing shop preferred; ideal
working conditions and
good salary to right party.
Reply stating full particulars,
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MFG. CONCERN; good experience and
experience; good salary. Address M. E. 472,
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Experienced, preferred, but not essential.
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LEDGER CLERKS.

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Have selling arrangements
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Can also use 25 to 50 sales-
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LADY—BRIGHT YOUNG ASSISTANT TO
boss; good experience; salary. State
age and experience. Address M. E. 472,
Tribune.

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good experience; good salary. Address M. E. 472,
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A LIMITED NUMBER OF
Women's and Misses'
Wash Skirts at \$3.50
Button trimmed models in Gabardines,
Cords and Linens, with adjustable, slit
and patch pockets.

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A Complete, Exclusive Specialty Shop for Women

The diversified array of authentic modes in
OUR MISSES' SECTION
will enable you to select the present at future needs of
your wardrobe with comparative ease.



Fashion, with characteristic cleverness, has retained that much desired girlish simplicity in the advance fall models which forecast the coming trend of Autumn Modes.

Overdrapes of embroidered silk—Accordion pleated skirts with embroidered panel front and back—Tunic skirts and button trimming distinguish the Serges, Tricotines and Satins, at \$25.00, \$29.50 and \$39.50.

The Distinctive Youthful FROCK styles of POIRET TWILL, TRICOTINE, SUÈDE CLOTH AND SATIN AND SERGE combinations personify artistry of rare distinction.

Embroidered side panels—exquisite silk braidings—sides fastened with buckle—overdrapes of georgette with satin girdle—self-embroidered collars—

Signify the demands of the well-outfitted miss of particular taste for the coming season.

Priced at \$55 up to \$125.

Cool and Comfortable INEXPENSIVELY PRICED Misses' Wash Frocks

Delightfully refreshing with their varied, well-blended colorings and cool, fresh atmosphere.

Quaint Organzies, neatly colored; Voiles, plain or checked, and dainty Ginghams are included in the assortment.

Priced Special at \$7.50, \$10, \$18.50, \$25.

AN ARRIVAL OF New Mid-Summer Blouses Priced at \$2.95—\$3.95

This newly arrived assortment of more than 50 different, serviceable summer styles, advantageously priced, is a distinct achievement.



The fine, crisp VOILES and sheer ORGANZIES

include lace trimmed, embroidered and tailored designs in smartly designed models so essential for summer wear.

A special group of Swiss dotted voiles, French voiles and organzies at \$5.00, \$6.50, \$7.50.

Use Cuticura Soap To Clean Your Skin

Any quantity from 1 lb. up.

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Tables, Chairs,
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LARGEST STOCKS
LOWEST PRICES
The Globe-Wernicke Company, 11 North Wabash and 43 South Wells St.

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Where body, mind and harmony are practiced
and where all forms of exercise are practiced.
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DAY TRIP
LEAVES CHICAGO

\$2.50 A. M.—\$3.50 P. M.

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A resort that provides amusement for every member of the family.

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Dainty Tinted Sheer Mull Handkerchiefs. These have scalloped edges, 25c goods. Sale price, 5 for 50c.

Sample Handkerchiefs for Men, imported colored linen novelties, 75c goods. Sale price, 3 for \$1.50.

Women's Sheer Mull Handkerchiefs—plain hemstitched, of fine quality—10c goods. Sale price, 3 for 20c.

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